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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 12th, 1906.

GENERAL CHANG, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, is reported by the *Berliner Tageblatt* to have given utterance to some very "frank" expressions on the subject of the future of China. Frankness is so little the ordinary characteristic of Chinamen, especially of those connected with official or diplomatic life, that we may, without being unduly suspicious, take any declaration of this kind with the proverbial grain of salt, or at least imagine it is possible that it was made with some ulterior object. The Chinese representative is stated to have said that recent political and military events had taught China that "thorough-going reform in every department was a vital question for the Chinese Empire"; adding: "It would be necessary to begin with the Army and Navy, in order to be able to withstand the pressure of too zealous friends and to order Chinese affairs in accordance with Chinese wishes and needs. Then, if Chinese integrity were at stake and it were necessary to repel unsolicited advice, the world would find as much to surprise them in China as they had found in Japan. Their soldiers were excellent military material, and if equipped with modern weapons could not possibly be conquered." He added that the Chinese were as little inclined to accept a "Japanisation" of their country as an "Anglicization" or "Russification." This of course sounds very well, but unfortunately CHANG's scheme of reform, like most things Chinese, begins at the wrong end. If China cannot see further than her old dream of somehow being able to improve her material resources so as to be capable of opposing foreign nations, after which she will be in a suitable position to commence reforms in earnest upon Chinese lines, she

must have learnt very little of late years. It is quite true that if the reforms in her Army and Navy were accomplished she would be in a good position for other reforms; but the difficulty is that these very reforms in her Army and Navy cannot be attained unless preceded by other administrative reforms of a much more pressing nature. Efficient work from the Army and Navy cannot be hoped for without a definite and strong national spirit uniting the whole country, an effective administration to keep the Empire together under the strain war necessarily induces, and, before all things, such an absence of corruption in the public service as will at least secure regular and punctual payment of the troops. China, as she is at the present time, is conspicuously defective in all these requisites, and the mere possession of "foreign methods" will not be sufficient to give her success in any serious or prolonged struggle while this internal mal-administration continues. The army itself is not sufficiently centralized to make it reliable in any national crisis. But apart from this, the whole system of corruption in administration must be done away with before China can rely upon other forces, however well they may be schooled in foreign tactics or supplied with foreign arms. The policy which CHANG so boastfully advocates is, after all, only China's old one of trying to learn from foreign nations the knack (as she deems it) of doing various things and then attempting to do them her own way, and before she has thoroughly mastered all connected with them. This China has done repeatedly, and always with the same results. She learns a certain amount from Europeans and then sets to work to apply her knowledge in what she thinks is an improved way, that is, by endeavouring to reproduce it with her old-fashioned modes of procedure, not recognising that the latter are radically wrong; so that any instruction she receives in improved methods either as to warfare or as to civil administration ends by being of very little practical use, and is certain to fail her in the time of need. It is characteristic of Chinese conceit to assume that China has only to pick up a few hints from foreign nations and Japan to become more than equal to the latter. Something of this kind has always been her one idea, though it might be hoped she would be able to take a juster view of the facts at the present day. Her study of "foreign methods" will lead her but a little way, unless she realises the fact that the first thing that is necessary is a thorough reform in her internal administration. It is to be hoped for her own interests, as well as those of foreign nations, that she may at last find out where her real difficulty lies. It is not the want of warlike knowledge or implements, but the want of national coherence which causes her weakness; and if China hopes to be able to take her place among the nations, it is in the latter direction that she must first endeavour to reform. Such reform must be a process of considerable time, and during its progress, if it is ever honestly inaugurated, many useful lessons must be learnt from simple experience, and with these lessons it may be hoped that China will awake to the fact that she has a far better chance of maintaining her integrity by friendliness with foreign nations than by endeavouring to thwart the march of progress by adopting an attitude of contemptuous defiance and threatening the outside world with the "surprise" that awaits them, should they continue to offer her unsolicited advice.

The German mail of the 11th April was delivered in London on the 10th inst. Regimental bathing parties begin on Monday. As yet, with the exception of the Y. M. C. A., the civilian parties have not begun. The water is still cold, but a few hours of uninterrupted sunshine should make a difference. There were twenty-two plague cases reported yesterday, and fifteen of them were fatal. Two corpses were picked up in the street, and another on the hillside above Bowen Road. Another was taken from a sampan in the harbor. The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, dated 28th February, 1906, to change the designation of the colony of Lagos to "Southern Nigeria," and to make fresh provision for the Government thereof from a date hereafter to be fixed. It was reported to the police yesterday that on the night of the 9th instant a Chinese girl went to a shop at No. 10, in Ku Lane to buy some sweetmeats. While waiting to be served she stood under a shelf on which bags of sugar were stacked. The shelf gave way and fell on top of her. She was hastily extricated, and was being taken to the Tung Wa Hospital when she died.

The Government of India is to be represented at the Postal Congress at Rome by Mr. Hermann M. Kisch, C.B.I., formerly a Commissioner in Bengal, and Acting Director-General of the Post Office of India; and Mr. Edward Anthony Dorn, Postmaster-General of Bengal. Japanese paper states that the losses to property sustained through the recent earthquakes in Formosa have reached ¥13,000,000. The Formosan Government has spent ¥1,280,000 for relief purposes, and the fund raised by the Taiwan Kiokai (the Formosa Society) amounts to ¥57,000. To-night is the last opportunity the Hongkong public will have of witnessing the wonderful performance of Mr. H. Thorsen, and no doubt the City Hall will be as well filled as it has been during the week. A change of programme will be made this afternoon, beginning at 3.30 p.m. During the month of February 49,577 cwt. of gold, valued at Rs. 28,27,387, were extracted from the Indian gold mines. The output for the eleven months (April to February) was 575,777 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,28,53,773. Of this amount 563,631 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,21,61,773 stands to the credit of Mysore. The mines in the Nizam's Territory yielded 12,096 cwt., valued at Rs. 6,92,000. The following is the menu at the Hongkong Hotel this evening:—Dinner:—Roast Pigeon—Eggs à la Russe—Soup—Kidney—Fish—Boiled Kid and Parsley Sauce—Sautéed Lamb Cutlets and Green Peas—Fricandeu of Veal and Shrimps Patties—Curry—Purée, Joints, &c.—Roast Ribs of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Capon and Bread Sauce, Boiled Oat's Head and Kidney Sauce, Cold Mince Pie and Mixed Salad—Sweet—Mincemeat Pudding, Strawberry Ice Cream and Figs à la Crème, Apricot Tart, Tartelette—Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

The remains of Mr. Don's O'Keefe, who died at the Government Civil Hospital on Thursday, were interred in the Catholic Cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The deceased, who had been in the Sanitary Department for about five years, had a large circle of friends, who will regret to hear of his untimely end. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of Sanitary Inspectors, also by the Volunteers, of which body deceased was a member. Many West End firms are at present exhibiting dainty silk pyjamas against a background of any lingerie. Inquiries by a press representative elicited the fact that these artistic sleeping suits have replaced the Empire "role de nuit" in the hearts of fair customers. The manageress of a Bond-street firm has received an order for half-a-dozen pyjama suits from an up-to-date society dame. "They are to be made in the palest shades of silk, hand embroidered with flowers," the manageress said. "Our customer has particularly asked us not to forget the little coat pocket and we have been ordered to provide silk pocket handkerchiefs to match each suit."

The new Tsoai of Hankow, Chin Kuei-lung, who according to a Wuchang dispatch has been transferred to Hankow from the Ichang Taotai, was expected to take over the reins of the Hankow Taotai-ship recently. This official, says the *N. O. Daily News*, is a younger brother of Chin Kuei-lung, the new Governor of this province at Soochow. Both brothers took an active part in anti-foreign politics during the Boxer uprising of 1900, and it comes as a surprise to all who are acquainted with the Boxer antecedents of the two brothers how they managed to escape the punishment they really deserved while men not half as guilty were made to suffer loss of rank and even life itself at the hands of the avenging allies.

The Dry Goods Economist says:—"That a telegraph company is responsible for errors in the transmission of despatches was the ruling of Supreme Court Justice Maddox, of Brooklyn, this week. The case turned on an error made in a telegram sent by a southern mill in response to the request of a bag concern in New York for prices on a quantity of cotton cloth. The mill wired, 'two eighty for narrow three eighty for wide cloth.' The message as delivered read, 'two-eighty' and 'three-eighty,' and as a consequence the bag firm made a contract which netted them a loss of \$2,183.75. They sued the Postal Telegraph Cable Company for the amount, and the verdict of the lower court has been sustained."

The Government of India is to be represented at the Postal Congress at Rome by Mr. Hermann M. Kisch, C.B.I., formerly a Commissioner in Bengal, and Acting Director-General of the Post Office of India; and Mr. Edward Anthony Dorn, Postmaster-General of Bengal. Japanese paper states that the losses to property sustained through the recent earthquakes in Formosa have reached ¥13,000,000. The Formosan Government has spent ¥1,280,000 for relief purposes, and the fund raised by the Taiwan Kiokai (the Formosa Society) amounts to ¥57,000. To-night is the last opportunity the Hongkong public will have of witnessing the wonderful performance of Mr. H. Thorsen, and no doubt the City Hall will be as well filled as it has been during the week. A change of programme will be made this afternoon, beginning at 3.30 p.m. During the month of February 49,577 cwt. of gold, valued at Rs. 28,27,387, were extracted from the Indian gold mines. The output for the eleven months (April to February) was 575,777 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,28,53,773. Of this amount 563,631 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,21,61,773 stands to the credit of Mysore. The mines in the Nizam's Territory yielded 12,096 cwt., valued at Rs. 6,92,000. The following is the menu at the Hongkong Hotel this evening:—Dinner:—Roast Pigeon—Eggs à la Russe—Soup—Kidney—Fish—Boiled Kid and Parsley Sauce—Sautéed Lamb Cutlets and Green Peas—Fricandeu of Veal and Shrimps Patties—Curry—Purée, Joints, &c.—Roast Ribs of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Capon and Bread Sauce, Boiled Oat's Head and Kidney Sauce, Cold Mince Pie and Mixed Salad—Sweet—Mincemeat Pudding, Strawberry Ice Cream and Figs à la Crème, Apricot Tart, Tartelette—Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Duma will assemble on the 10th inst. There will be an elaborate ceremonial: the Tsar will give a speech from the throne in the winter palace; the new fundamental laws of the Empire will be promulgated, asserting autocratic power, and limiting the powers of the Duma. Great consternation was caused at a meeting of Liberals in St. Petersburg last evening, at which several members of the Duma were present, by the meeting being broken up by troops.

THE BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

LONDON, May 9th.

Sir John Jordan succeeds Sir Ernest Satow as British Minister at Peking. Sir John Jordan, K.C.M.G., was Resident Minister at Seoul from 1901 to the beginning of the Chinese protest against the experience of China dated from 1876 to 1896, when he went to Corea. He is a public Irishman, sits a horse like a Centaur, and can manage Oriental diplomats as well as he manages a horse. —Ed.

THE JAPANESE TRADING SQUADRON.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Japanese training squadron has arrived at Melbourne; extensive official preparations have been made for its reception.

INSANITARY AREAS.

MORE RECLAMATION PROPOSED.

At noon to-day the Sanitary Board assembled to consider the advisability or otherwise of closing a block of three houses known as Nos. 94, 96, and 98, Reclamation Street, Mongkok.

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

Through the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce we have received an early number of *The Indian Trade Journal*, a new weekly issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Indian Government. We regard this publication with considerable professional interest, as it has been objected to in India as a departmental trespass on a field of private enterprise already well covered. One journal protested that if the government were determined to run a newspaper, it should at least provide an adequate staff; and the suggestion was made that the staffing arrangements were inadequate. Following is an extract from the second number which seems to illustrate that point:—

"There were unfortunately in the first issue of the *Indian Trade Journal* typographical errors not a few. Some of these were of a nature merely calculated to annoy. There were others of a serious kind, such as the misprint in a note on the gold production of the world, on page 7, where the table showing the output of gold for the years 1886 to 1905 was headed 'rupees instead of pounds sterling.' Otherwise, we are bound to admit that it looks a very creditable production, and one likely to be useful to those who are interested in Indian trade. Various brief extracts are reproduced in other parts of this paper."

OLD INDIAN GOLD MINES.

A Bangalore correspondent states that a discovery of extensive ancient workings, believed to have been for gold, has been made in the Thunkur Taluk, near the site of the important ancient city of Ratanapuri. These ancient workings, which are believed to be at least seven centuries old, are said to extend, at short intervals, for something like fifteen miles—which is a longer distance than those either in Kolur or Dharwar—and should the reefs prove to be payable below the points at which the old men ceased working a discovery of vast economic importance to the State will have been made. It is believed that the area has been made by some of the leading gentlemen in Madras, and that the services of Messrs. John Taylor and sons, who have done so much for Indian mining, will probably be requisitioned to develop the field should the expert reports confirm the private opinions formed of it. —Times of India.

RADIUM USELESS YET.

Some further marvels of radium were explained in a lecture on the "Corpuscular Theory of Matter," delivered at the Royal Institution recently by Prof. J. J. Thompson. It was known, he said, that in the course of an hour one gramme of radium would give out sufficient heat to raise a gramme of water from freezing point to boiling point. On the average a radium atom fired for more than a thousand years, and it was only when the atom became unstable that its energy was liberated. Professor Thompson expressed his own opinion that this was due to the loss of equilibrium in the systems which were retaining in the atom in the same way as a top fell when the speed of its rotation was not sufficient to preserve equilibrium. The energy of radium displayed itself only at the death-bed of the radium atom.

It was said that there was as much energy in a pinch of radium as would carry an Atlantic liner across the Atlantic at full speed. That was quite true, but it was by no means claimed that a pinch of radium would carry a liner across the Atlantic, for though radium possessed so much energy, it gave it off at an uncommonly slow rate. He had calculated that to propel an Atlantic liner across the Atlantic in six days 100 tons of radium would be required. One of the most frequent applications of science was the promotion of bogus companies. He had heard of a company which was to integrate the atoms of ordinary substances, creating such energy that coal would soon cease to be of any value. Last year Professor Bunsen, of Yale, carried through some interesting experiments to ascertain if it was possible to get even a little trickle of energy out of these substances. The amount of energy obtained was just about equivalent to the work done by a fly going up a window pane.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 10th.

A CHINESE COMEDY. Expectant Magistrate Cheong, at present doing duty as deputy at the Chief Police Station, is an equestrian. His pony is a good one, his saddle best English make, and as he ambles through the narrow streets to the office every day, his sword dangling against the ribs of his Rosinante, he cuts a fine figure, and knows it.

His groom is a character, too, in his way. He is a welcome and familiar figure at the fan-tan table, notwithstanding that he has had a long run of luck. The fan-tan people "lay low and said nothing," and the other day the luck turned. They cleaned him out. He pawned his master's fine English saddle, and sold the pony for \$20 to a Bonhomme, and disappeared. The Bonhomme ambled through the narrow streets, cutting as fine a figure as the legitimate owner, until arrested. Now they are hunting for the gambling groom.

THE NEW BUND. The new bund from the steamers' wharves down to Dutch Ferry is nearly completed and is fairly well done. Trees are being planted all along, and when the place has been trimmed a bit and the surplus materials removed, it will undoubtedly improve the appearance of this side of the City.

THE FLOODS. Viceroy Shau returned on May 8th from his tour of inspection to the districts most affected by the recent floods. The district that has suffered most is the Poon Ya district, where numerous dykes have been washed away. The floods having somewhat subsided the Fatsan line has resumed running, but the trains travel slowly so as to avoid accidents.

AN "INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR." It is reported that on the 6th inst. a foreigner accidentally shot a sampan girl and killed her. The matter was about to be amicably settled when the Nam-Hoi Magistrate learning about the affair sent for her mother and mistress, and told her that this being an international case it could not be settled out of court. The hearing of the case is proceeding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT KOWLOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, May, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—As perhaps some of your readers would like to have some share in the provision of a new Church at Kowloon (for all-English-speaking members of the English Church), we take this opportunity of informing you that the St. Andrew's Church Fundraising Committee will gladly receive any help in aid of the General Fund for furnishing and equipping St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the gift of Sir Paul Chater to the Colony, now approaching completion. The generous donor of the fabric is adding to his original gift a stained glass window for the East end. The Bishop of Victoria is providing a Holy Table Chancel and Choir Seats, the Public and Reading Desk. Mr. A. Bryor (the honorary Architect) is giving a brass Lectern. The Communicant of St. John's Cathedral and the Pask Church (through Mr. Johnson, the Cathedral Chaplain) have presented Communion Plate. Mr. E. C. Lewis has given a set of Linen for the Holy Table; Mr. W. King has presented Service Books, and the S. P. C. K. are making a grant of Prayer Books. The Daily Press is being furnished by Mr. E. Osborne's generosity, with a Peal of Tabular Bells; and Mr. E. C. Wilks is installing Electric Light throughout the Church. The Rev. F. T. Johnson has further undertaken the provision of a Font, and Mr. J. Plummer has offered to present a brass Cross for the Communion Table.

There remain many other things, not yet provided, though indispensably necessary, as, for instance, Seats for the Congregation (estimated to cost about \$1,500), an Organ—a sufficient substitute—Punkahs, Vestry Furniture, an Alms Dish, Alms Bags, Kneelers, Hyman Books, &c. To provide these, and many other things, requisite for the Church when opened and consecrated for Divine Service (as we hope it shortly may be) a general fund was recently started by the Bishop, whose personal appeal obtained for us a nucleus of over 8000 kindly subscribers by a few firms and individual donors.

We wish to open the Church without any debt upon its necessary furnishings, and should be greatly relieved and encouraged to find that, by means of this general appeal, rather than by personal solicitation, a sufficient response should be called forth to enable us to have all things necessary against the date of the consecration of the Church.—Yours very sincerely,

ARTHUR J. STEVENS,
Chaplain of St. Andrew's and
pro. tem. Ad'g. Chap'n, St. John's Cath.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China str. *Namang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about 21st inst. The J. C. J. Lijn str. *Tjikoeng* left Kobe via Amoy for this port on the 9th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst. The H.A.L. str. *Acilia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst. The Ben Line str. *Belmond*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 10th inst. for this port.

THE HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE.

SECOND INTERVIEW.

In our previous interview, we gave the opinions of a Chinese politician. Here we have the point of view of an English member of the Sanitary Board, who appreciates the position of the landlord.

Mr. Shelton Hooper, when waited upon by our reporter, expressed his opinion on the subject very freely.

The resumption of property, as indicated in the *Daily Press* yesterday, is not carried out simply because the people are overcrowded there but also because the houses are crowded together. Because they are insanitary?

Yes. These houses were built years ago without any regard to sanitary requirements. Of course they had to comply with the law of that time. The land, it should be remembered, was sold by the Government on condition that it be laid out in conformity with the laws of the Colony. There was no Public Health or Buildings Ordinance then with such stringent regulations as to-day, consequently when people were invited to purchase land put up for sale by the Government they naturally made the most of their land. It was sold in the open market for as much as it would bring over and above the upset price, and in later years when the city is found to be overcrowded from a sanitary point of view the Government and the public generally are only too ready to blame the poor owners, forgetting that the owners are to-day paying the Government by way of premium and Crown rent for what they got, and the Government also derives the benefit from the extra rates assessed on the enhanced rentals.

About the property resumed? The Government, in resuming such insanitary property, have only to pay the market value apart from certain illegal or undesirable conditions which enhance its value.

But in effecting such clearance, is the result not to overcrowd districts that are already densely populated? Is not that inevitable?

No. That would apply if there were not sufficient unoccupied tenements in the Colony to accommodate all those who have been displaced. Were there no houses to which these people could go there would certainly be great hardship entailed in carrying out the resumption of insanitary property. If the demand for houses were greater than the supply and the rents became abnormally inflated, of course the owners would benefit, but such is not the case to-day. I venture to say there are some hundreds of tenements in the Colony to-day ready to receive people displaced.

But apparently the displaced people don't take advantage of these vacant houses. What do you think is their objection to them?

The Chinese like to crowd together. It is "Olo custom." They object to remove from their old haunts. When the resumptions were contemplated, buildings were erected extensively in different parts of the city, but the houses are still empty.

And the Government hoped to get the people to move into the new houses? They made it a condition that the Tramway Company should run workmen's trams?

Yes, the Government hoped thereby to mitigate the overcrowding, but so far that has not resulted. The Government have been lax in enforcing the provisions of the Ordinance against overcrowding, the people have remained where they were. The attention of the Sanitary Board was called to the matter and the Authorities have since shown greater activity in enforcing these regulations.

And you think no hardship is created? So far as I can see, no. They may suffer inconvenience by having to move onwards and walk a little to their work, but by being displaced and going to live in those houses in the outlying districts it will cost them no more in life. Rents there are cheaper than in the central district, and it would be an inconvenience for them to walk a mile or half-a-mile. The British workman has to do it.

You suggest that the cost of tramway fares, if they chose to ride, would be compensated by the reduced rents?

Yes; and if they chose to walk they would make money. Of course, this does not apply to Shantivan or other distant villages. That would be too far for them to walk to work. The further you get from the centre the cheaper the rents. When the regulations against overcrowding are enforced, and the people cannot find accommodation, then will be the time to cry out, but at present Wanchai district is overbuilt. In anticipation of the overcrowding regulations being carried out owners have provided houses in the outlying districts.

Then, to sum up, you assert that no hardship results to the Chinese by these properties being resumed?

I do. There can be no hardship while there are hundreds of empty houses within easy access.

This ended the interview.

YIDDISH OPERA.

Two Yiddish theatrical companies made their appearance in London last month.

The Yiddish Operatic and Dramatic Company, directed by Mr. Sam Schilling, has taken the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End, for two or three months; while Mr. Waxman's Yiddish Operatic and Dramatic Company, which has just returned from Johannesburg, is at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch.

The plays and operas at both houses will be in Yiddish, but the Yiddish-speaking population of London is so large and so devoted to the theatre that both theatres are likely to be crowded, said the *Express*.

The company at the Pavilion comes from Lemberg, in Galicia, although its prima donna, Mme. Lubel, has been playing in New York for three or four years. Most of the Company know no English. They have a repertoire of about sixty plays, operas, and operettas, many of which deal with Jewish history.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, May 11th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

A boy named Pang Ngau-chai was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner near the Government Civil Hospital.

Sergeant Gordon informed his Worship that a number of natives residing near the Government Civil Hospital were disturbing hospital patients by the firing of crackers outside the prescribed area. In order to stop the practice he went round taking the numbers of the houses where the crackers were being fired with a view to summoning the occupants. He was followed by a large crowd who began to shout and jeer him. Just as witness turned round to order the crowd to disperse, the defendant gave a yell and attempted to run away, but the sergeant arrested him.

Defendant denied taking part in the proceedings.

His father was called into Court and told that his son had been charged.

His Worship considered that he did, and imposed a fine of \$5, the alternative being fourteen days' imprisonment. He also recommended the father to give his son a "licking".

LARCENY.

Two coolies employed in the Navy Yard, who were found guilty of stealing a number of files and bolts, were each sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELLORNE (Second Police Magistrate).

MORE CHINESE BRIGANDS.

The hearing of the application for the extradition of Li Mao-kat and Pang Ki-fong on charges of murder and armed robbery alleged to have been committed within French jurisdiction at Kwangchow was continued.

On the evidence his Worship committed the defendants to goal pending the order of the Governor.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The second meeting of the season will be held this afternoon at Happy Valley, when the following programme will be run off:

3.30 p.m.—FIVE FURLONG FLAT RACE.

For Hongkong subscription griffins of any season. Weight for griffins as per club list. Winners of an open race and winners at last Gymkhana carry. Winners of an official race to carry 10lb. extra. "Off day" winners to carry 5lb. extra. Unplaced ponies in an official race allowed 5lb. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lb. Entrance fee \$5. First prize, a cup presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq.; second prize, \$25 (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Seven entries.

4 p.m.—FIVE FURLONG FLAT RACE. Open to all bona fide polo ponies to be passed as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch weights. Competitors to start mounted and gallop 100 yards to a post, dismount, run 50 yards leading mount to another post, mount and gallop in. Entrance fee \$5. First prize, a cup presented by Dr. J. W. Noble; second prize, \$25.

Post entries.

4.30 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance One Mile.—For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 5lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5lb. extra. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Cup, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 5lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go to the purchase of a monument to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$100, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Nine entries.

5 p.m.—"BRAN PIE RACE." Ladies' Nomination.—Ladies will line up in front of Judge's box, gentlemen with ponies (dismounted) also lined up ten paces distant. On the word "go" ladies will run to the Bran Pie and search for rosettes hidden therein. There will be several Bran Pies, but only one will contain rosettes. On finding a rosette, lady will run back to her partner and tie the rosette on his pony's bridle on the side, the gentleman will then mount and ride to a point where a corresponding coloured rosette will be found suspended across the Race Course. He must secure this corresponding rosette, tie it on his pony's bridle on the side and return to starting post. First home with two corresponding rosettes properly tied to bridle to win. Entrance fee \$3. First and second prizes presented by the Club.

Post entries.

5.30 p.m.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights 10st. 5lb. Winner of hurdle race at first Gymkhana to carry 5lb. extra. Entrance fee \$5. First prize, a cup presented by Hon. Mr. C. W. Wilson; second prize, \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Five entries.

6 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—Handicap.—For all China ponies. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lb. Entrance fees \$5. First prize, a cup presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.; second prize, \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Thirteen entries.

FOREIGN TRADE COMPETITION AT SHANGHAI.

Special Agent Barrill, of the American Consular Service, makes the following observations on the commercial importance of Shanghai and the growth of foreign trade rivalry at that port in the course of a report to the Washington authorities:

Shanghai is the distributing centre for Central and Northern China and the chief city in commercial importance north of Canton. Populous and rich cities, with their varied industries, are tributary to this port, and the thousands or more miles of the fertile Yangtze valley, within an estimated population of 150,000,000, draw directly or indirectly on this market for needed supplies of imported goods. Through Shanghai are shipped to America, Great Britain, Europe and other parts of the world, the valuable products of this great region and here, too, is the point of trans-shipment to other Chinese ports. In addition to the products of the Yangtze delta country and the valley of the great river, which is the handiwork of the millions who reside in Hangchow, Wahn, Nanking, Chinkiang, Ningpo and cities of smaller size, all of which find an outlet through this city in constantly increasing volume. To the west, north-west and south-west are provinces in which the undeveloped resources are so rich as to have attracted the attention of the world, and which, when opened up, as they inevitably will, by the advent of the railroad, will result in a substantial and wholesome increase of the purchasing power of this part of the empire. Trade and commerce follow closely in the wake of wealth-producing home industries, and Shanghai, being the chief distributing centre of China, becomes all the more assured because, in this development, she must of necessity participate. Manchuria, Korea and the coast cities now draw on Shanghai for their supplies, and these demands, it is safe to assume, will expand materially with the development of the empire. Shanghai holds the key to the situation, and with the dredging of the Yangtze bar and the Wampoo river, ensuring sufficient water for the largest vessels to enter the port, the commerce of Shanghai it is conceded will grow to immense proportions.

England, Germany, France and Japan are the principal competitors of the United States in the Shanghai market. Great Britain has a commanding lead on paper, but this is partly attributable to the fact that all goods transhipped at Hongkong, whatever may have been the country of origin, under the system governing the Customs service of China, are credited to Great Britain. The imports from Great Britain for 1904, including Hongkong, amounted to \$85,583,691 gold; from the continent of Europe, including Russia in Asia, \$13,225,857 gold; from Japan and Formosa, \$20,319,821 gold; and from the United States, \$19,632,216 gold. The figures given for the United States are far below the actual value of American importation into Shanghai for the reasons indicated above. Of the \$85,583,691 credited to Great Britain, fully 25 per cent. came from Hongkong, and of this 25 per cent. it is impossible to arrive at even an approximate estimate of the amount to which she is really entitled.

During the same period China exported to Great Britain \$18,274,441 gold; the United States \$18,889,391 gold; Japan and Formosa, \$20,319,821 gold; and to the continent of Europe, \$19,632,216 gold. A comparison of the foregoing figures, both import values, will show that notwithstanding the quantity of goods shipped from American ports to Hongkong, which they lost their identity and become to all intents and purposes English exports, the balance of trade for 1904 was slightly in our favour. As a matter of fact the American exports to China for the period largely exceeded the Chinese exports to the United States, and the return for 1905 when compiled will undoubtedly show a far greater excess.—*Kobe Herald*.

TO RAISE SUNKEN SHIPS BY ACETYLENE GAS.

A FRENCHMAN'S INGENUOUS SCHEME.

A new use of the property possessed by calcium carbide, of giving off acetylene gas when brought into contact with water, has been made by Pierre Huray, an ingenious Frenchman, who proposes to employ it in raising sunken vessels. Says a writer in *L'Electrical Review*:—"The system depends upon the use of calcium carbide for setting fire to a gas when brought in contact with water. At suitable points in the vessel cases of carbide are placed, which, when brought in contact with water, force out the water, thus emptying the vessel. The method may also be used for emptying floats after they have been attached to the ship. The success of the method depends upon obtaining an equal buoyancy at the different parts of the vessel. For this purpose cases of carbide are placed at the points which are to be emptied of water. They are fitted with explosive caps, which are set off simultaneously by an electric current. In this way the cases are ruptured, water is admitted, and the emptying of all compartments begins simultaneously."

"It is suggested also by the inventor that the method can be used to advantage in operating floating docks. After such a dock has been sunk and has taken in the water to be lifted, the water is expelled from the ballast chambers by means of the acetylene gas set from the carbide."

We should expect damaging explosions by this method.

THE TEXTBOOKS FOR CHINESE SCHOOLS.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

A circumstance worthy of attention is a straw showing the way the wind is blowing in China is mentioned in a Shanghai telegram to the *Mainichi*, which states that, having regard to the fact that most of the textbooks used for Western teaching in Chinese schools are either compiled by foreign missionaries or imported from Japan, several prominent Chinese have formed a publishing company at Peking, with a capital of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of publishing all necessary textbooks. It is hoped in this way to render unnecessary the adoption of foreign educational works.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 11th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over E. Japan, and on the China coast.

A shallow area of low pressure lies over the N. part of the Sea of Japan and the highest pressure is now found over W. Japan.

Gradients are slight in S. China, and moderate E. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate E. winds; fair.

"THE MIDDLE-CLASS SERF."

There is much truth in the following protest by George Egerton, the writer, whose real name is Mrs. Golling Bright:

"The significant result of the general election and the prompt demands of the Labour and Socialist Party ought to arouse the middle-class working man to the expediency of putting 'his house in order.'"

I recall, in one of the primers of my childhood, a thrilling tale of a race for life. A Russian nobleman, accompanied by a sort of valet, was crossing a country in a sleigh pursued by wolves. Finally, as the wolves got to such close quarters, he decided that there was only one way of escape, so he tossed the wolf to the wolves and escaped. The application of the parable is apparent. The capitalist is the nobleman in peril, the new Labour and Socialist Party are the wolves on his track, while the middle-class is the wolf which will be, as it always has been, sacrificed to appease the ever-increasing hunger of the so-called labouring man.

Before I go further, it is well to define what I understand by middle-class working men. They include the whole body of lower grade civil servants, clerks of every grade, agents, journalists, writers, men in the medical and other professions—in fact, the intellectual, and intelligent brain-workers of the Empire, as well as every man engaged in retail trade. All these are left, by the swing of the electoral pendulum, in a much worse plight than ever before. They are almost unrepresented at Westminster.

This class holds the hardest and worst paid workers of the country—the men who have no eight hours day (more often twelve to fourteen), who have to bear all the risks and losses in their particular branch of work themselves, and who are in return delivered, body and soul, into bondage in the interest of the most pampered section of the community—the labouring man. In the last years since the war the stagnation of trade, the increased cost of living, and the burden of the 1s. in the £ income tax in time of peace, have pressed most heavily on the middle-class serf. He has suffered, grown starved, been broken, and gone under in silence. Perhaps a sense of humour, as much as a sense of dignity, saves him from marching under banners inscribed 'Curse your charity, give us work'—to the rattle of collecting boxes, which stultify this high-faluting at every step.

The decent price, the endeavour to secure a higher position in the social scale for his children, has been constantly cast in his teeth as a shoddy ideal. It is at least an ideal whose attainment calls for thrift, self-denial, and personal respect; and, when all is said and done, this shoddy ideal is the keystone of England's greatness, the solid foundation of her imperial Dominion.

What are the articles of serfdom?

I come now, I hope to show an unjustly aspersed tax, in his case inasmuch as the municipal rates are levied out of all proportion to supply the working man with Cheap dwellings, Cheap transit, Free education—free books and free meals are now to be added, Free baths, Free libraries, Free dispensaries and hospitals, Free asylums, Free work—a misnomer. Poorhouses for his aged belongings (the Irishman, be it said to his credit, supports his own).

None of these benefits the middle-class man, with the exception perhaps, of the free libraries. To send his children to the Council school would be to negate the efforts of years of self-denial, and to lower his rank in the social scale; to send them to a boarding school would be to handicap them in most of the professions; to give them a premature knowledge of evil words and facts; to force them to mix with the offspring of every conceivable criminal who begets his kind whenever he gets a spell out of prison, or every lunatic who is cast out of the asylum during temporary lucid intervals, of the wastrel, of the feeble-minded, and the degenerate. No, he stunts a bit more, gives up his cheap wine, his dear and noisy for the private education of his children, and an unfair time to the education of those of the working-man who could better afford to contribute himself.

If the cost of free books and free breakfasts be added to the education rate, the true reason of the decrease in the birthrate may appear plain even to a bishop. The middle-class man cannot consistently afford to have children of his own so long as he is forced to educate, clothe, and shoe his own of every State wanted, and to play foster father to the labouring man's children.

The railways supply the working man with cheap trains. The middle-class serf, forced by the custom of his calling to wear a cheap silk hat and the so-called garb of a gentleman, is debased from this advantage. He must keep a position, support his aged parents (if he has any without means), pay dentist and doctor, for he is not entitled to treatment at the dispensaries or hospitals. He is, indeed, the State whipping-boy.

The labouring man goes not free. If he cry out that he is indirectly taxed by high rents, I answer that holds good for the middle-class serf, too, with direct municipal rates in addition. If the middle-class working man saves, by years of frugality, a little capital and invests it in property or shares in order to support his old age or secure his children's future, it is 1901 in his teeth that the State is to be an unwelcome creditor of the State, and that the State will not allow him to do so. Fresh taxes are devised to rob him of the fruit of his industry.

It is time for every every middle-class woman to rouse herself to an understanding of the political situation, and to remember that she can exercise a good deal of indirect influence. The result of this election means her class as none has done before. The wolves of Labour and Socialism are clamouring, and it is the middle-class serf who will be thrown out of the Ministerial sleigh to appease them. Every Labour member, every Social Democrat, returned to Parliament, is a menace to her and hers—for every true woman is at heart a conservative (not in a party sense). Conservatism makes for the solidarity of home, the preservation of family, the unity of race. Socialism is a disintegrating quality. The State ownership of the land and industries is only the thin end of the wedge leading to the State ownership of our children and our children's children, a menace to womanhood, her most primal instinct, the mother ownership.

The time is ripe for the establishment of a trade protective union of middle-class workers against the menacing demands of Labour Socialism, with funds to pay election expenses and the maintenance of members of their own class to protect their interests. The Conservative Party failed, because it was composed of leaders grown too long from the same seed. The House of Commons had degenerated into a club with too many members proposed by friends. Able men of every calling are to be found in the middle-class, whose absence of private means alone prevents them from standing for election. To this end let us remember that whatever sacrifice we may be called on to make will at last be in our own interest and not in the interest of the working man.

EDUCATIONAL LAWS OF BRITAIN.

Previous to 1870, when school board districts were first introduced, the elementary education of the great mass of the people was provided for in schools erected by the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyans, and a group of Nonconformist owning certain schools known as British schools. The vast majority of these schools belonged, and still belong, to the Church of England, and at the present time out of about 14,000 voluntary or non-provided schools, some 12,000 belong to the English Church, nearly 1,500 to the Roman Catholics, and rather over 1,000 to the Wesleyans and one or two smaller sects—such as the Quakers. These schools were at first built, equipped and maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

After a few years it was recognised that in educating the youth of the nation they were performing a national service, and that this national service should be rewarded by payment. Accordingly, in the 'thirties' of the last century we find the Government of the day making what would now be regarded as a very feeble grant of a few thousand pounds to these schools. This principle, once established, led naturally and quickly to increased grants, and before long all the voluntary schools, which were practically the only schools in the country giving elementary education, were receiving large grants. In fact, as the need for more schools arose the grants made for the instruction of children were extended to cover the construction of buildings, and most of the existing voluntary school-house have been partly paid for by State grants made in return for the services that such school buildings were rendering the State.

The Act of 1870 introduced a new element into the system of the education of the country. For the first time in its history, the ratepayer was called upon to make a contribution to the cost of the national education. The country was divided into districts, and in each district proper accommodation had to be provided in public elementary schools available for all children resident in such districts for whose elementary education efficient provision had not been made already. This led to the school board and the board school, and the one was created and the other erected wherever the ratepayers thought that such efficient provision was not provided. From that date to this there have existed school by law board schools and voluntary schools—the former depending on the rates and grants from the public Exchequer, and the latter depending on the voluntary subscriptions of the denominations to which they belong, and also on grants from the Treasury for work done. Churchmen have for more than thirty years paid the school board rates and at the same time paid their subscriptions to the Church schools. Such an arrangement was bound, sooner or later, to wear out, and the continual strain of maintaining voluntary schools while paying higher and higher rates for an increasing number of board schools, with continually advancing views on what elementary education should be, led to the introduction of the Education Act of 1902. Before passing to this it is advisable to point out that since 1870 two measures of relief have existed for the consciences of those who hold religious views of special character. The conscience clause enacted that admission to the school must not be conditional on a child's attendance or non-attendance at any religious worship outside the school or any religious instruction inside the school.

George William Holloway, a Unitarian, said that the conscience clause was a large amount. Estimates had to be sent in to the Government in the middle of the year for the succeeding year. If members of the Co. pa were allowed to resign at all times, it would upset all the arrangements.

Captain A. E. Adams, Commandant, Penang Volunteer Corps, in addressing the Corps, said that the conscience clause was a large amount. Estimates had to be sent in to the Government in the middle of the year for the succeeding year. If members of the Co. pa were allowed to resign at all times, it would upset all the arrangements.

Captain Adams then said that if a man's resignation were not accepted, he could appeal to a Magistrate. This had not been done in these cases. Assuming that private Holloway did resign before the three months from the Annual Inspection, he should have appealed to the Magistrate. In the present case he did not submit his resignation within three months and could not show sufficient reason for the resignation. Witness had some difficulty in maintaining the Corps at strength, and he could not allow men to resign from one unit or the other; he was not there simply to enrol members and accept resignations of members who want to go away for absolutely no reason. He could consider himself bound to accept resignations if made at a convenient time, such as at the end of the year, but as long as he was Commandant he certainly would not allow resignation to be accepted as a matter of course whenever and howsoever tendered.

Eventually judgment was given for the plaintiff, with costs.

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THE INTERESTING VOLUNTEER CASE.

In the Court of Requests, Penang, the other day before Mr. G. Horsford, Lieutenant Alan Wilson, Adjutant, Penang Volunteer Corps, and Mr. George William Holloway, described as a private of the Corps, for the recovery of the sum of \$25, which it was alleged he was liable to pay under Regulation 18 made under Sections 9 and 12 of the Volunteer Ordinance No. VII. of 1888.

Lieutenant Alan Wilson, Adjutant, Penang Volunteer Corps, said that the Private, Holloway, was engaged as a non-officer for 1905, and had only attended two drills. He was absent from the pay sheet without leave, and is liable to pay \$25, the capitation grant. Witness received a letter from Holloway tendering his resignation, dated 30th October last on the 2nd of the following month. Witness replied to Holloway's letter saying that it was less than three months prior to the annual inspection and that sufficient reasons had not been given for the resignation.

George William Holloway said that he had resigned in October last on the ground that he had a good deal of travelling to do, and was often out of the Colony.

In reply to the Commissioner, witness said that he could have made himself efficient in the time that remained before the Annual Inspection.

Captain A. E. Adams, Commandant, Penang Volunteer Corps, in addressing the Court, said that the capitation grant was a large amount. Estimates had to be sent in to the Government in the middle of the year for the succeeding year. If members of the Co. pa were allowed to resign at all times, it would upset all the arrangements.

Captain Adams then said that if a man's resignation were not accepted, he could appeal to a Magistrate. This had not been done in these cases. Assuming that private Holloway did resign before the three months from the Annual Inspection, he should have appealed to the Magistrate. In the present case he did not submit his resignation within three months and could not show sufficient reason for the resignation. Witness had some difficulty in maintaining the Corps at strength, and he could not allow men to resign from one unit or the other; he was not there simply to enrol members and accept resignations of members who want to go away for absolutely no reason. He could consider himself bound to accept resignations if made at a convenient time, such as at the end of the year, but as long as he was Commandant he certainly would not allow resignation to be accepted as a matter of course whenever and howsoever tendered.

Eventually judgment was given for the plaintiff, with costs.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND TRADE.

A question recently asked in the House of Commons raises some curious recollections. Mr. Hart-Davies, the retired Bombay civilian, asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the expenses of the Newcomen Trade Mission to South-Eastern Persia had been defrayed mainly by Mr. Newcomen himself, and whether Government assistance would be granted. Mr. Morley, in reply, said that the Government of India paid the travelling expenses of the delegates to Herat, Kabul and Lucknow—a very costly and risky, by the way—until provided free transport in Persia as well as medical attendance, and at the cost of the Government of India. He was not prepared to recommend any further grant. We cannot believe that Mr. Morley has been completely informed upon the circumstances of the case. Mr. E. M. Johnson stated the real facts at the recent annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The Government of India's contribution amounted to Rs. 5,657, though further assistance may also have been rendered by Government; the Upper India Chamber contributed Rs. 5,000, and the Indian Tea Cess Committee Rs. 6,000. But the fact remains that the Mission costs Rs. 30,000, and the balance has had to be met by Mr. Newcomen out of his own pocket. This is not all. Mr. Newcomen gave up many months of his time to this important task without remuneration, and without personal benefit; and he has drawn up one of the most valuable reports upon trade development ever penned. He has received not the slightest official thanks or acknowledgment for his services, which have passed unregarded without any sort of recognition. It is Mr. Morley's duty to be "compelled" to record our dissent. It is an extraordinary thing how persistently Great Britain ignores the useful and unselfish work of her pioneers of commerce; and the way Mr. Newcomen's patriotic labours have been slighted is a striking index to the amount of interest the present Administration takes in our future intercourse with Persia. Had Mr. Newcomen's work been completed and made public in Lord Curzon's time, we may be sure he would have received suitable recognition; but it was his misfortune that his report was not issued, and so made the subject of public attention, until the period of blank indifference which supervened on Lord Curzon's departure.—*Times of India*.

INDIAN COINAGE.

CHANGE IN NATIVE HABITS.

In a report on the statistics relating to the Presidency, Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant-General, Bombay, calculates that between 1900-1901 and October 31, 1905, the net absorption of gold was 18.41 millions sterling. Of this sum 11.52 millions were bar gold or foreign coin and 6.89 millions sovereigns. Probably four-fifths of the bar gold is consumed in the arts and the rest hoarded. There is thus an enormous disproportion between the Indian industrial demand for gold and that for monetary use; but the important point to note is the growth of the demand for gold as money and its significance.

The records of Bombay Currency office show a steady rise in the circulation of gold, and Mr. Harrison believes it is destined to play a very important part—probably a more important part than the Rs. 10 note, and that a gold coin or Rs. 10 or a half-sovereign will be far more popular than paper money. Gold, of course, is less suitable than silver for the ordinary transactions. The Indian daily life and in these transactions, even in the interior, gold is more economical than silver, and will in time be preferred. It is also coming more largely into demand as a store of value in the form of hoards or ornaments; the people have learned that it no longer pays to melt rupees, for their value as money tokens is 33 per cent. above their value as bullion.

Turning to notes, Mr. Harrison says he can see no reason to suppose that Government can force the habits of the people, and get them to jump from silver to notes, nor is it desirable to try. Gold is a better vehicle of currency than notes, so long as the various classes of issue limit the free circulation of paper. It is of capital importance that India's stock of gold should be so large as to make it practically impossible that the country should have to revert to a silver standard by losing all its gold in the effort to maintain the present parity. There is room for gold, silver, and notes in the Indian monetary system, but the use of gold should be encouraged as far as possible.

HANDS CRACKED AND PEELED

Suffered for One Year—Water Caused Agony, Heat Intense Pain—Grew Worse Under Doctors—Could Not Do Any Housework.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"About a year ago my hands began to crack and peel. I tried many remedies, but they grew worse all the time. At last they became so sore that it was impossible for me to do my housework. If I put my hands in water, I was in agony for hours; and if I tried to cook over the stove, the heat caused intense pain. I consulted a doctor, but his prescriptions were utterly useless. I gave him up and tried another, but without the least satisfaction. About six weeks ago I got my first relief when I purchased Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using them for a week, I found to my great delight that my hands were beginning to feel much better; the deep cracks began to heal up and stop running, and to-day my hands are entirely well, the one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment being all that I used to make a complete cure. (Signed) Mrs. Minnie Drew, 18 Dana St., Roxbury, Mass."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful fingerends, and for itching, burning, scaling eczema, rash, inflammations, and chafings, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in one night.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are sold throughout the world. Agents: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.; J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.; J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.; J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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[19]

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THE VOLUME which consists of 461

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THE TWO MOTOR BOATS "XPONG" and "BON BUN" now doing ferry work from Blake Pier, need investment for Energetic Man. For particulars and price, apply to—
"X. Y. Z."
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Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [1054]

TO LET AT KOWLOON.

NO. 4, LYEMOON VILLAS. A Fire-Resistant House, with joint use of Tennis Court. Possession from 1st July next.
Apply to—
"L. A. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [1045]

VACANCY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a FEMALE PHOTODUPLICATION NURSE, which will be vacant on the 1st of June next, in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of HONGKONG.

Applicants must be of British Parentage and not under Twenty years of age.
Applications, with certificates of character, etc., should be forwarded to the PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER, at the Civil Hospital, not later than Noon of the 25th instant.

Salary, etc., \$480, rising by annual increments of \$60 to \$840 per annum, with uniform, attendance, free furnished quarters and an allowance of \$85 per annum for fuel and light.
Full Particulars may be had on application.
By Order,
FRANCIS CLARK,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Medical Department.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [1056]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"
Captain J. S. Booth, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1061]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR (taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading).

THE Steamship

"JILLIWONG."
Captain Jarriss, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 24th inst.
For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the
Head Agent of the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
(York Building, 1st Floor).
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1062]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HYSON AND GLAUCUS."
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 11th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10.30 A.M. on the 17th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [9-10]

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

Captain Schmidt, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th May, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1053]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TYDEUS."
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 12th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 18th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [9-10]

WANTED

WANTED.

CLERK Wanted, Quick Writer and able to Correspond.
Apply to—
ROBINSON PIANO Co.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1047]

WANTED.

POSITION, from 1st October next, by Young German, having five years Experience in Solingen and Hamburg Export Trade.
"W. K. 24,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1043]

WANTED.

TO BUY AUSTRALIAN WATER PONY.
"J. K. III,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1041]

DOCTOR WANTED.

TO act as SURGEON on an Emigrant Steamer.
For Particulars, apply to
G. J. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent Messageries-Maritimes Co.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. [1041]

DOCTOR WANTED.

TO act as SURGEON on an Emigrant Steamer.
For Particulars, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [945]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.
THERE are VACANCIES for TWO PROBATIONERS at the Home, who will be required to devote themselves during a period of training of three years, to the attainment of a knowledge of NURSING.
Particulars may be obtained from, and applications should be made in writing to, the HEALTH OFFICER, 1, Homan Road, Shanghai.
By Order,
W. E. LEVISON,
Secretary,
Council Room,
Shanghai, 1st May, 1906. [1033]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 12th inst., commencing at 3.30 P.M.
The charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey or Gymkhana Clubs.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Post Entries will be accepted for events Nos. 2 and 4.
C. G. MACKIE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1906. [1032]

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that from and after this Date, all Receipts for Payments for Goods obtained from the Undersigned Firm must be signed by Mr. H. T. CHUNYUT, Manager, only on behalf of this Firm until further notice.
Dated this 11th day of May, 1906.
WING SUN & COMPANY,
Tailors and Outfitters.
1056 No. 54, Queen's Road Central.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISAKA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.
Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.
A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Codes used.
All Letters Addressed—
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.
BRANCH OFFICES—
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG and HANKOW.
AGENTS—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinmei, Namagata and Kani-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Bunko Coal.
The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.
T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

"HYSON AND GLAUCUS."
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 11th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10.30 A.M. on the 17th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [9-10]

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

Captain Schmidt, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th May, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1053]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 12th May, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., for Account of the Consignor, at the Residence, No. 2, Antrim Villas, Des Vaux Road, Kowloon.
A Quantity of Valuable FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS (Large and Small), PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, FILTER, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

A VICTORIA GRAMAPHONE, in Perfect Condition.
Terms—As usual.
On View from Friday, 11th May.
F. KIENE,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [1010]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Consignor at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, On TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1906, at 11 A.M., FLOWER BULBS, a quantity of JUGS, TEA SETS, WATER BOTTLES, MUSLIN, WHISKY, *** BRANDY and a Lot of Miscellaneous Goods.
Terms—As usual.
F. KIENE,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1051]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon, COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY, originally intended to be put up as the Kwantung Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary Citizen Anatoly Charlamyevich Totjinkov, of Sibirskaya.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which has been fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the dry system, consists among others of—
LOCOMOBILES ... (Wolf, Magdeburg).
MILLING MACHINES ... (Smith, Copenhagen).
COOLING INSTALLATIONS (All. Elec. Comp.).
ELECTRIC ... (All. Elec. Comp.).
TRUCKS, &c. ... (Orenstein & Koppel).
&c., &c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the Factory Kjekskorpf, near Malmo, in Sweden.
Specifications of the Machines and Accessories as well as any further information may be obtained from—
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hamburg & Hongkong,
and LAWYER BUBNOFF,
in St. Petersburg,
Wassili O'row,
4 Linie, Haus No. 3,
as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.
HUGHES & HUGH,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [997]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong 24th Feb. 1906

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [673]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND RESIDENCE

"BRAESIDE."
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Yang Yuen"). [4]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

ONE LARGE FRONT BEDROOM with Board for one or two Gentlemen.
Apply at—
No. 2, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1906. [704]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street (1st Street West of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

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M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

KWONG SANG & CO., Sbi-chandlers, Saltmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Trolly, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.
57 1/2 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Office of the Company in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor, 11th May (SATURDAY), the 12th inst., at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., to TUESDAY, the 15th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [1063]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Co.'s Office, St. George's Building, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 12th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1906, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th April to 12th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [926]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1/- per Share free of tax for account of the Twelve months ending last February, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. Coupon No. 6 is payable immediately at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK, at Tientsin and Shanghai.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [1009]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [45]

TO LET

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floor with Godowns can be let separately or see Apply to—
CHUNG SHUN KOO,
First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [81]

TO LET.

LARGE WELL FURNISHED BEDROOM, with or without Board, on Higher Level, suit Married Couple or 2 Bachelors.
Apply to—
"F. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1057]

TO LET.

SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER, No. 31.
STONEHAVEN, Robinson Road, No. 35.
TANG YUEN, Macdonnell Road, No. 18 (5 Rooms).
No. 59, CAINE ROAD.
JOB HOUSE STREET, No. 6 (1st Floor, 5 Rooms).
PRAYA EAST, No. 91, Top Floor (Godown).
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LD.,
51, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [386]

TO LET.

NO. 3 and 4, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.
2ND FLOOR, No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Kowloon Marine Lot 47 with Wharf.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1906. [501]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN AUSTIN AVENUE AND SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.
No. 5, GRANTVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.
No. 7, EAST TERRACE, Kowloon. Furnished for 4 months from 1st May next.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [390]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [110]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.
For full particulars, apply to—
LINSBARD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [82]

TO LET

TO LET.

TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Post Office. Possession on or after the 10th December, 1905.
Apply to—
WONG CHEE SANG,
Care of YEE SANG FAT & Co.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [107]

TO LET.

"HAYTOR"—THE PEAK.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1906. [687]

TO LET.

THREE LARGE GODOWNS, in the Praya East. Formerly in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1051]

TO LET.

STILLINGFLETE, PEAK ROAD, Five Rooms, Good View of Harbour.
Apply to—
F. EZRA,
Care of D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [1007]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
GODOWN (Small) No. 32A, Praya East.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS IN PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [524]

TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS, a suite of Three Large Offices on corner overlooking Des Vaux Road, suitable quarters and all modern conveniences and Electric Light fittings installed.
Apply to—
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. [478]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Near Ferry, Kowloon. Tennis Court attached.
Apply to—
"M. E.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1906. [640]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [76]

TO LET.

NOS. 5 & 21, BELLIOS TERRACE
No. 4, ALBANY. Newly Painted and Colourwashed 9 Rooms, fine position and well suited for a Bachelor's Mess.
No. 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Shop.
"BROCKHURST" PEAK. Newly Painted and Colourwashed, with Tennis Court.
"CLOVELLY," PEAK ROAD. Furnished, Hot and Cold Water laid on to Bathrooms. Electric Light throughout the House. Two Tennis Courts and Garden.
24, BELLIOS TERRACE, Corner House. 2ND FLOOR in Central position, contains Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.
Apply to—
LINSBARD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [183]

TO LET.

"THE ACACIAS" & "THE GROVE."
having 25 ROOMS, with TENNIS COURT and Detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon. Well ventilated; Electric Lights and Bells completely installed.
Suitable for a First-Class Hotel.
Apply to—
E. M. HAZELAND,
33, Queen's Road Central, or
WING ON, Contractor,
34, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1906. [933]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo.
Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [256]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

6.45 p.m. & 8.00 p.m. 8.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 15 minutes.

Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.

9.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. 769

SIENTING.

SURGENT DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 688

報新外中港香

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(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.
It is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS.
Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical colloquial Chinese.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 to 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, SCURVY, RASHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, ETC., AND ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and is entirely free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

Tried many things without benefit until I took CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes: "Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had a skin for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1905."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ARK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

undelivered of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS

OF APPOINTMENT TO

His Majesty King Edward VII.

AND

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

2974-1

WHAT IS WHISKY?

This question is still regarded as topically important. The following paragraph from a pamphlet entitled "Scotch Whisky and Common Sense" convey eminently authoritative opinions. What is "all malt whisky" and what is "grain whisky"? "All malt whisky" is made entirely of malted barley distilled in the old-fashioned pot still. "Grain whisky" is made from a mixture of 15 to 25 per cent. malted barley and the remainder unmalted oats, rye, maize and barley distilled in a patent Coffey still. An editorial in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* says: "Most pure malt whiskies contain too large a proportion of volatile ethers to be easily digested and assimilated, while, mixed with a small proportion of very old grain spirit, they are rendered not only more palatable, but also more suitable for a weak stomach. Accordingly, though on theory the purest would be right in saying that a spirit which contains a large number of volatile ethers would be the best as a stimulant or lung stimulant, yet he would have to remember that such a stimulant in its pure state is not easily borne except by the strongest of stomachs, and requires a proportion of old grain spirit, which chemically is much purer owing to the high distillation which it undergoes. Finally let it be repeated that the primary requisites of a whisky are age and absence of adulteration." Such a whisky is exactly represented by Mackie's "White Horse", ten years old, for which Messrs. James, Crawford and Co. are the agents. A high-class blend should have considerable flavour, and this it obtains from the Highland Malt in its character, however, is lost if it contains too great a proportion of grain whisky. All the cheap blends have too much grain; the lowest class are all grain. These are the blends that should be discarded, as they damage the reputation of good Scotch. A valuable beverage for invalids, easy of digestion and having great fattening properties, is sweet milk and Roebach or other mineral water, equal parts, with a glass of "White Horse" added. This is strongly recommended for those anxious to put on weight. The fact that there is at present in bond some 122,000,000 gallons, while years ago, when Scotch Whisky came into fashion, there were only 65,000,000 gallons, is the best guarantee that Scotch Whisky is really falling off, it is a fact beyond contradiction that it is older Scotch Whisky can be had at the present moment than at any previous time. The proprietors of Mackie's "White Horse" are engagingly terse on the subject. They say: "The subject cannot be more plainly and more honestly put, and if the public like to be induced to what they drink, and swallow any rubbish given them, it is to their detriment and not ours. If liquor is to be drunk at all, it must be good, unadulterated and mature. Good old whisky cannot be sold at less money, and people who cannot afford to pay the price should become total abstainers."

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, May, 11th: "We have no special features to report this week; the same circumstances continue to affect the market adversely, and business remains dull and the market more or less depressed. Exchange on London has further advanced during the week, and closes at 2 1/2 T.T."

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have continued quiet and shares offered at the reduced rate of \$135 failed to tempt buyers. At time of closing shares could probably be obtained at \$80, but the market is not pressed at that and closes fairly steady. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue in request, but even the enhanced rate of \$790 fails to bring out shares, and we have no sales to report. China Traders are still enquired for, but we have heard of no transactions, and the rate remains nominal. A small demand for Cantons at \$235 has not been met, and the market continues firm at that rate. The Northern Insurance remains unchanged and without local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongers remain on offer with no buyers at present. Chinas are wanted in small lots at \$86, while larger lots cannot at the moment be placed.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled without change at \$25 sales and sellers, closing with no buyers over \$24. Funds continue neglected, with only very small sales at quotation. China Manilla have been placed during the week at \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23 and \$24, but close weaker with sellers at \$22. Douglas continues in a small demand at \$40, but buyers are not prepared to meet a small advance by sellers and the market closes unchanged. Star Pacific are enquired for at quotation, but we have heard of no sales. Shells remain unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue neglected and the rate has further declined to \$172 without business. Luzous unchanged.

MIXING.—Rums are enquired for in a small way at \$23, but we have heard of no sales.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have continued to rule weak, and we have no sales to report. Kowloon Wharves remain neglected and without business. Farman—now called "The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co."—have ruled steady at \$15, 17 1/2 without any local sales. New Amoy Docks are still enquired for at \$17.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have continued in demand at \$110 but none seem obtainable except at an advance. Hongkong Hotels have been placed at the reduced rate of \$15, but close with buyers at that rate. West Point, after a small sale at \$53, close with sellers at \$51. Humphreys ruled firm in the early part of the week, and sales were reported as high as \$11; later, however, the demand slackened, the rate fell to \$11.00 with fair sales, and later to \$11.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations from Shanghai give Buss Tis. 74, Internationals Tis. 70, Lion King Mows Tis. 70 and Soy Chies Tis. 325. Hongkongers have declined to \$15 with sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have found buyers at \$24 and \$27, closing with sellers at \$29. China Providents have changed hands at \$9. Watsons at \$12, and Powells at \$10, all closing with sellers at quotations. China Lights are enquired for at \$10, but we have nothing else to report under this heading.

If two fretful, fuming, and unfatigable souls drag out hours and days months and years in one long, unbroken antagonism, is it at all possible to evolve from such conflict, such despair, anything but subtle deterioration of personal morality, and ultimate and irreparable injury to their children? North America Review.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chantant. Lait Chantant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

THE TRADERS.

A SOUTH AFRICAN NIGHTMARE.

An Indian hawk squats under the gum tree on the opposite side of the road—a Surati, I fancy, despite his European cut and red face. In one hand he holds a bunch of blackened, dangerous-looking arrows, and particularly menacing banners. He is just standing, in a curious, clipped "Kitchan Kadri" a fat Zulu house boy that these specimens represent absolutely the pick of the fruit at the morning market. He speaks with the eloquent conviction of the Eastern uttering an obvious falsehood. The fat Zulu succumb. His "fancy" finds a resting place in the greedy purse of the coolie. The Asiatic picks up his basket and goes in search of fresh victims.

And then suddenly I remember that in one of the best positions in Oxford Street, London, close to Finsbury's I think, is a handsome Indian shop filled with the modern silks and embroideries of D. H. (also, how far short of the beauties of the old "kilnols" of Surat and Ahmedabad, once passing as currency in the East); the stereotyped Cutch silver ware, the brass work of familiar pattern, the carved wood and ivory.

Mark the shop well the next time you pass it. That London shop is not a hawk's basket, but a harem in the same drama on the stage of the Empire. They are visible evidences of the wonderful race which troubles the soul of Africa, Asia and many another British land. The London dealer and the Johannesburg coolie are brethren. They are of the Traders.

You cannot escape the Traders. They cross mountains and valleys, sea and land. They can underlie and underlie anybody. They are monuments of a glorious, emboldened of bluff.

[Here the writer describes his subject as he has encountered him in all parts of the world, in South Africa, East Africa, Las Palmas, and elsewhere. We omit for the sake of brevity.]

Of such are the Traders. One thinks, thanks to Macaulay, of the British Indians as mild, helpless, cowardly. But they carry trade over the Pamirs; they are found on the Quechua-Naschi route to Persia; with the courage of Sara Chandra. One then comes the mountain passes to Tibet, Zanzibar, Monrovia and the East African hinterland are theirs; they trade in the West Indies; Cairo is full of them, and they are found at every halting place on the Nile; they compete with the most formidable of all the Traders, the Chinese, in the Straits and Malaya.

And here, far from the sea, on the upland of the subcontinent you find the Traders in every street. One is established close to the greatest hotel and apes to a place at its porch; others are tailors, hawkers, dhabis. With them is the other great branch of the family of the Traders. The Chinese have the laundries, the grocers' shops, the ovens along the Reef. And after all the Chinaman is "la denier ori" in the Traders. An English wholesale dealer on the Rand once passed in the suburbs of the Golden City, a Chinese, store in which condensed milk was marked up at a certain price. He guessed. The Chinaman was selling it at absolute rock bottom cost price, even when bought in large quantities. He went in.

"John," he said, more in sorrow than in anger, "How can you do that?"—he pointed to the off-lying cases of milk—"Where your profit?"

The Chinese smiled. "I sell the box for 3d," he said.

Wonderful people the Traders. At one end of their line is a scale of the lowest to the highest coolie; at the other end like certain rich merchants whose business is based on London to Yokohama, who own mines, hotels, houses, land, ships.

The richest man in Natal began life as a coolie on a sugar estate; the wealthiest man in Portuguese East Africa is a Chinaman.

Look again at that shop in Oxford Street, London. And when you do, offer up a small prayer for the English and Colonial stockholders who have to compete against the Traders.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West. Fourth Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning prayer 11 a.m.—Venite, Alocut, Te Deum, Cantic, Jubilate, Ouseley, Hymns, 45, 393, 640 and 637. Evening Prayer 8.30. Magnificat, Crotch, Nunc Dimittis, Tuckey, Hymns, 307, 328, 403 and 24.

The Church launch *Deception*, will call on ships carrying white goods to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6 p.m., returning afterwards). The "Answering Prayers" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unopposed. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m.
CHRISTIAN Science Service, City Hall (Music Room), 11.15 a.m.

To soothe the Skin

smoothing under the effects of a tropical sun

Calvert's
Prickly Heat
Soap

is specially adapted. Though indispensable in cases of Prickly Heat (whence its name) and other irritation of the skin, it is also popular for bath and general toilet use all the year round, being antiseptic (10% Carbolic), perfumed and refreshing.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co. Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN
AS SOFT AS
VELVET

Sarola
Removes all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, TAN, and SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING during the summer.
Bottles 1/4, 1/2, and 2/6 each.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

AN HOUR IN HAVANA

If the finest quality blend of HAVANA TOBACCO made by skilled scientific labour counts for anything,

THE YOUNG AMERICAN
CIGARS

Must be the best value in the WORLD.

THEY ARE

If you have

not tried them

directly buy a box at

once from your Cigar Merchant.



AGENTS—

THE HOLLAND CHINA

TRADING CO.,

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND TIENTSIN.

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

OUR OWN BRANDS:

HOME BOTTLED:

GREGOR & Co.'s IMPERIAL HIGHLAND WHISKY ... \$10.00

" CLUB No. 1 WHISKY ... 18.00

" ROYAL OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY ... 24.00

" TARRAGONA ... 9.00

" OLD TAWNY PORT ... 11.00

138-1

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL

LAST NIGHT,

MATINEE TO-DAY, 3.30.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE GREAT THURSTON.

SPECIAL TRAMS WILL BE RUN TO THE PEAK AFTER THE PERFORMANCE.

WINFIELD BLAKE and MISS MAUD AMBER,

THE POPULAR COMIC OPERA STARS.

BOOKING FOR RESERVED SEATS, DESK CHAIRS AND STALLS AT ROBINSON'S PIANO CO.

1021]

H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL

STEAMSHIP CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

PASSENGERS desiring to pass through SAN FRANCISCO are hereby informed that

our Railroad connections and terminals have suffered NO INJURY whatever, from

Earthquake or Fire.

We are prepared to handle all traffic with the same facility and despatch as in the past.

Passengers will be furnished accommodation on our Steamers until the departure of Trains.

Every care and attention will be bestowed on the travelling public by the officials of these

Companies, affording an opportunity to witness the City of San Francisco in its present state.

S. SILVERSTONE,

AGENT.

1031

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

Ask for
BOVRIL

insist on getting

BOVRIL

and drink

BOVRIL

for there is nothing like

BOVRIL

1570-1

A CHALLENGE!
A CHALLENGE!

Only the BEST QUALITY FATS and the
FINEST BULGARIAN VIRGIN OTTO of
ROSES are used in the manufacture of

TOILET VINOLIA SOAP,

and we challenge anybody to prove the contrary.

VINOLIA CO., Ltd.,

Soapmakers to the King.

2974-3

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

MOST
REFRESHING.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

Far Superior
to the
German Kinds.

A NECESSARY
RESTORATIVE
IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Hysterical Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Force, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all functional and Disease Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ANDALUSIA, German str., 3,477, G. Schmidt, 10th May—Hamburg 22nd Mar. General.
 BENNY, British str., 2,505, Kroble, 11th May—Shanghai 8th May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 DORTMUND, German str., 5,081, Wagner, 11th May—Moj 6th May, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
 FULHAM, British str., 2,706, H. Gou, 11th May—Moj 6th May, General—Doddwell & Co.
 HORSANG, British steamer, 11th May, from Canton.
 KNIVSBERG, German str., 647, C. Jorgensen, 11th May—Hiphong via Hiphong 6th May, General—Jensen & Co.
 KWANGSI, British steamer, 11th May, from Canton.
 SABINE, British str., 690, J. R. Nash, 11th May—Newchwang 4th May, General—Chinese.
 TAMING, British str., 1,550, A. W. Osterbridge, 11th May—Moulin 8th May, Sugar and Hemp—Butterfield & Swire.
 TYDEN, British str., 4,799, E. P. Campbell, 11th May—Liverpool and Singapore 5th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTERS OFFICE.
 Andalusia, German str., for Shanghai.
 Dortmund, German str., for Calcutta.
 Hopsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 Kwangsi, British str., for Chinkiang.

DEPARTURES.

May 11th.
 Cortic, British str., for Suez, France.
 E. RICKMERS, German str., for Bangkok.
 FRI, Newburg str., for Canton.
 GLACUS, British str., for Shanghai.
 HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.
 HYON, British str., for Shanghai.
 ISCHIA, Italian str., for Bombay.
 KALANG, British str., for Tsingtau.
 MERIONETHSHIRE, British str., for Saigon.
 TYL, Norwegian str., for Calcutta.
 VANDALA, British str., for New York.
 WATARA, British str., for Amoy.
 YUNTSANG, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Taming reports: Light breeze, sea smooth, fine and clear.
 The British str. Fulham reports: Moderate N.E. wind, overcast and cloudy weather throughout.

VESSELS PASSED ANKER.

April 28, Dutch str. Solo, Engmann, April 28, from Batavia for Tientsin.
 April 28, Dutch str. Djogo, Goutour, April 28, from Batavia for Rotterdam.
 April 29, Suez str. Providence, Cornelissen, April 29, from China to Island for Singapore.
 May 1, German str. Offenberg, Schult, April 30, from Tientsin for Batavia.
 May 1, British str. Baron and Owen, Kennedy, April 29, from Singapore for Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 11th.
 ARRIVED DOCK—
 Kowloon Dock—U.S.S. Barry, U.S.S. Bainbridge, Brand, Longue, Abi, Saugbang, Amiral de Neuville, Hsichang, Renoume, Hue, Soukhan, Suez.
 COSMOGRAPH DOCK—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
 Taking Cargo & Through Rates to TAWAU, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN, JOLO, ZAMBOANGA AND MENADO.

THE Steamship

"BORNEO."
 Captain F. Sanhill will leave TO-DAY the 12th inst. at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. [1023]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."
 Captain S. H. Bales will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. [1023]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENVENUE."
 Captain Kroble will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 12th May.
 To be followed by "BENALDEU" and "BENMOHR."
 For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1906. [881]

FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"DAPHNE."
 Captain Schipper will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.
 The steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. [1043]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CAMBODIA."
 Captain Dahlstrom will be ready to load for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst.
 For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1060]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Masters to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BEIRTH
LONDON & ANTWERP	BENVENUE	Brit. str.	—
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—
LONDON, AC. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, AC.	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PINGUEY	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	MOYNE	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	JASON	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ALAX	Brit. str.	1 m.
MARSEILLES, AC. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	POLYNESIAN	Brit. str.	—
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	STIRIA	Ger. str.	k.w.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	C. FERD. LAEIZ	Ger. str.	k.w.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	k.w.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	k.w.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k.w.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	1 m.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	HYSON	Brit. str.	1 m.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	PAIROLOUS	Brit. str.	1 m.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	RAMSAY	Am. str.	—
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	1 m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, AC.	TATARI	Brit. str.	1 m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, AC.	EMPERESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.
VICTORIA (BC), SEATTLE, AC. VIA JAPAN	TYDEUS	Am. str.	—
VICTORIA (BC), SEATTLE, AC. VIA JAPAN	MINNESOTA	Am. str.	—
SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	ARABIA	Ger. str.	—
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, AC.	WILLERHAD	Ger. str.	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	THINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA ZAMBOANGA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ORANGE BRANCH	Brit. str.	—
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CAMBODIA	Brit. str.	—
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FRESHWATER	Brit. str.	—
JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LAURENCE	Brit. str.	—
NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK	DAPHNE	Ger. str.	k.w.
TIENSIN	CHIFFSHING	Brit. str.	—
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	HYCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHONGSANG	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SALAZIE	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	AKASHI MARU	Jan. str.	—
SHANGHAI	OCEANA	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FRUENSH	Ger. str.	—
TAMUL VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIGI MARU	Jan. str.	—
TAMUL VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIGI MARU	Jan. str.	—
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	MAIDZURU MARU	Jan. str.	—
MANILA	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	1 m.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—
CEBU & ILOILO	SUKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	—
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	ESERALDE	Brit. str.	—
SINGAPORE & SOUBABAYA	CHONGSANG	Brit. str.	—
BATAVIA, CHEERION, SAMARANG, AC.	TAIHWONG	Dut. str.	—

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila	On 12th May, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Bridger	Manila	On 19th May, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "RAMSAY" ... On 22nd May, 1906.
 S.S. "ANGLO SAXON" ... About Beginning of July.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong, 6th April, 1906.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
YOKOHAMA, MANASHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PESHAWAR	About 16th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	OCEANA	About 17th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Noon, 19th May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	CEYLON	About 23rd May	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHOYSANG	Sunday, 13th May, daylight	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Wed. day, 16th May, 3 P.M.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Friday, 18th May, 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE and SOUBABAYA	CHONGSANG	Saturday, 19th May, 3 P.M.	
TIENSIN	CHIFFSHING	Tuesday, 22nd May, 4 P.M.	

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang & Yangtze

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 Days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE." Sailing 3 to 7 days' Ocean Travel 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May	16th June.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May	20th June.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th June	11th July.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th June	21st July.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th July	1st Aug.
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July	11th Aug.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS, DAILY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, ... via St. Lawrence \$80; via New York \$62. Intermediate on Steamers \$40, ... \$42. and 1st Class Rail ...

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only to Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Route, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Fodder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [118]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO. OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE STEAMSHIP

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL AT NOON
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metcalf	May 22nd, 1906.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	June 11th, 1906.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wegmann	June 21st, 1906.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 14th, 1906.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

F. SILVERSTONE, ACTING GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [118]

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN).

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS, "MINNESOTA" AND "DAKOTA" (EACH TONS 20,718 GROSS REG.)

Will be despatched from HONGKONG as follows:

"MINNESOTA," Captain J. H. RINDER, On TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1906.

"DAKOTA," Captain E. FRANCHER, On SATURDAY, 21st JULY, 1906.

Conveying Cargo to the Pacific Coast, United States, and Canadian Overland Closures (Points also Passengers to the United States, Europe, &c.) These Steamers are luxuriously fitted with spacious SUITES and STATEROOMS, equipped with CIRCULATING LIBRARY, MUSIC, SMOKE ROOMS, BARBER SHOP, NURSERY, STEAM LAUNDRY, &c.

Special provision is made for the safe transit of SILK, TREASURE, and Valuable Cargo; and P. R. C. E. L. S. carried at low rates to all points of U.S.A. in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Express Companies.

Trans-Pacific Cabin Passenger by this line can, if desired, TRAVEL BY RAIL between the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Also FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS to Shanghai and Japan Ports are available for return by the steamers of the REGULAR MAIL LINES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1905. [120]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE."

Captain Aillard will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, 14th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906. [12]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, RATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYP, T, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"POLYNESIEN."

Captain Broc will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 15th May, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "CALÉDONIEN" ... 29th May.
 S.S. "SALAZIE" ... 12th June.
 S.S. "OCEANIAN" ... 23rd June.
 S.S. "TOURANE" ... 10th July.
 S.S. "TUNKIN" ... 24th July.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906. [12]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. India, 7,911 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is second before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Persia, due in London on 1st July.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. [1]

REGULAR

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"RHIPHEUS".....	On 17th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"IDOMENEUS".....	On 23rd May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"AJAX".....	On 31st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MEMNON".....	On 7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"STENTOR".....	On 14th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PROMETHEUS".....	On 21st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PATROCLOS".....	On 28th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PINGSUEY".....	On 5th July.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL.....	"CALCHAS".....	On 20th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"MOYUNE".....	On 22nd May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"JASON".....	On 5th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"DEUCALION".....	On 19th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"HYSON".....	On 29th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"AJAX".....	On 3rd July.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"PROMETHEUS".....	On 17th July.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"PATROCLOS".....	On 28th July.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP.....	"PINGSUEY".....	On 31st July.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"TYDEUS".....	On 12th May.
HAMA.....	"STENTOR".....	On 16th June.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST.....	"YANGTSE".....	On 19th May.
	"KERMUN".....	On 16th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. AGENTS. (9-10)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN
MANILA
CEBU and ILOILO
ZAMBOANGA
DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,
COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified
Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. (11)

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

OSAKA SHIOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.....	"DAIJI MARU".....	SUNDAY, 13th May.
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.....	"DALIN MARU".....	SUNDAY, 17th May.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.....	"MAIDZURU MARU".....	WEDNESDAY, 18th May.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.....	"AKASHI MARU".....	THURSDAY, 17th May.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light. Unrivaled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906. T. ARIMA, Manager. (14)

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
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TRENTON.....	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 26th May.
LYRA.....	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 3rd July.
SHAWMUT.....	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 27th July.
TRENTON.....	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 22nd August.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TRENTON" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS. (7)

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Hongkong, 25th April, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRISTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and Baltic Ports, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DATE	Freight & Passengers
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"SILVIA" (HAMBURG, BREMEN and HAMBURG)	On 14th May	Freight & Passengers
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"JSTRIA" (MARSEILLES and HAMBURG)	On 15th May	Freight.
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"CAPT. GILBERT" (MARSEILLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG)	On 1st June	Freight.
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"CAPT. MEYERHOFER" (HAMBURG, BREMEN and HAMBURG)	On 3rd June	Freight.
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"ANDALUSIA" (HAMBURG, BREMEN and HAMBURG)	On 14th June	Freight.
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"ACILIA" (HAMBURG, BREMEN and HAMBURG)	On 28th June	Freight.
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"RHENANIA" (HAMBURG, BREMEN and HAMBURG)	On 12th July	Freight & Passengers
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* Special attention of intending passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these
steamers. Saloon and cabin amusements. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified
doctor is carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDING.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, GOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DATE	Freight & Passengers
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PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY.....	23rd May
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ROON.....	WEDNESDAY.....	6th June
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PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY.....	20th June
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ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY.....	4th July
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GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY.....	18th July
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HAVERN.....	WEDNESDAY.....	1st August
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PRINZ REGENT LUTPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY.....	15th August
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PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY.....	29th August
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SACSEN.....	WEDNESDAY.....	12th September
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ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of MAY, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship
"PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain P. Giesch, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE
and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 21st May. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, and Parcel
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 22nd May.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcel should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
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TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR	281 0 0	142 0 0	222 0 0
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return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
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TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.....	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
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return	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
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TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	44 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
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VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
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return	59 0 0	48 0 0	27 0 0
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VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	129 0 0	84 0 0	49 0 0
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IN the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair
and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES,
GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERCEPTION OF THE TOUR TO INDIA:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	DATE	Freight & Passengers
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WILLEHAD.....	4763 tons.....	TUESDAY, 29th May.
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PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3227 tons.....	TUESDAY, 29th June.
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PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3302 tons.....	TUESDAY, 24th July.
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ON TUESDAY, the 29th MAY, at NOON, the Steamship "WILLEHAD," Captain
Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
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TO MANILA.....	\$80.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
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TO NEW GUINEA.....	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00
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TO BRISBANE.....	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00
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TO SYDNEY.....	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00
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TO MELBOURNE.....	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00
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TO YOKOHAMA.....	\$80.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
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TO KOBE.....	\$80.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
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TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE	\$140.00	\$70.00	\$35.00
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THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBIA by Imperial Mail Steamer \$97.0 0 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA..... \$95.0 0 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the P. T. C. Co's steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S. S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PREUSSEN.....	Wednesday, 23rd May.
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	Wednesday, 6th June.
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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ZIETEN.....	Wednesday, 6th June.
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	Wednesday, 6th June.
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* YOKOHAMA and KOBE.....	Wednesday, 6th June.
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* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
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To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$82.0 0 0.	\$42.0 0 0.	\$22.0 0 0.
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To Bremen	\$82.0 0 0.	\$42.0 0 0.	\$22.0 0 0.
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To Paris via Cherbourg	\$82.0 0 0.	\$42.0 0 0.	\$22.0 0 0.
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To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair	\$82.0 0 0.	\$42.0 0 0.	\$22.0 0 0.
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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. (6)

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or
about the 10th May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., AGENTS. (871)

Hongkong, 12th April, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or
about the 20th May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., AGENTS. (824)

Hongkong, 6th April, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BEATH

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ESKDALE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on
TUESDAY, the 15th inst. p.m.

For Freight, apply to

A. M. ESSABROY, AGENT. (1053)

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"ORANGE BRANCH" 3435 Tons.

will be despatched for

The World announces:—

Gibraltar, March 20th

Gibraltar is the first point of salient interest on the highway from England to the East, strategical importance being obvious to least instructed vision. Not only does famous fortress look the entrance door to

attack on the British fleet. When the British
Duxis slipped out of Brest in 1793 in order
to carry succour to the French army in Egypt,
Lord St. Vincent from his look-out on English
Point saw the French ships passing through
the Straits of Gibraltar, and immediately
patched frigates to warn Nelson at Palermo
and Keith at Cadiz. On a critical
occasion in 1805, two hours after Admiral

The above-sketched plan of naval defence has been in the mind of the Admiralty for the past twenty years, its final completion being within measurable distances of realisation, due to the strenuous efforts made during recent years to carry out the vast shipbuilding programme necessitated by the strategical plan.

together with the construction of secure bases for purposes of concentration. The conditions under which Gibraltar now acts as the pivot base for the war distribution of fleets will be discussed in a further letter written for next week's *World*.

A PEARLING VENTURE

The two Malays are in custody as prohibited immigrants.

It turned out that one of the men was a statement to another coloured prisoner, with result that Mr. Mitchell, the Dutch Vice-Consul, obtained the following information. The prisoners were signed on at Banda with three Malays (belonging to another island), a Philippine diver and a tender. After being at work a few days, and while the two prisoners

PETTICOAT POLITICS.

But for this incident and one or two equally immaterial everything has passed off with the like decorum, and up to a late hour last night no official scratchings were reported.

A BALLADE OF SPRING.

corrosion;
"Tucks" and "accordion pleatings"
me grey;
"A dream"—"a sweet confection"—
devotion
Is evanescent)—"quinquies" what are the

devotion

requirements.
The heads of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and these confidence invite those requiring **RELIABLE AGENTS** for purchases of goods, sale of products, or other business, to contact their interests to the Machinery orders are afforded to an expert.

1, WHITEHARTS STREET, LONDON, W. 1. **TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."**

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every copy bought of us. Your
money in full refunded without question.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**
for Ladies.

French remedy for all irregularities. You should keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so the danger of any irregularity of the system is timely d

understand. It is simply weakness—a force that is
acquired, of the vital forces that sustain the system.
No matter what may be its causes (for they are al-
most numberless), its symptoms are much the same:
the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of
prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and
want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.
Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such

prostration of weariness, depression or apathy, want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all

case of delinquency, where the offender is not a habitual offender, the offender is to be freed and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and therapeutic class of human ailments.

THERAPEUTIC is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPEUTIC" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue.

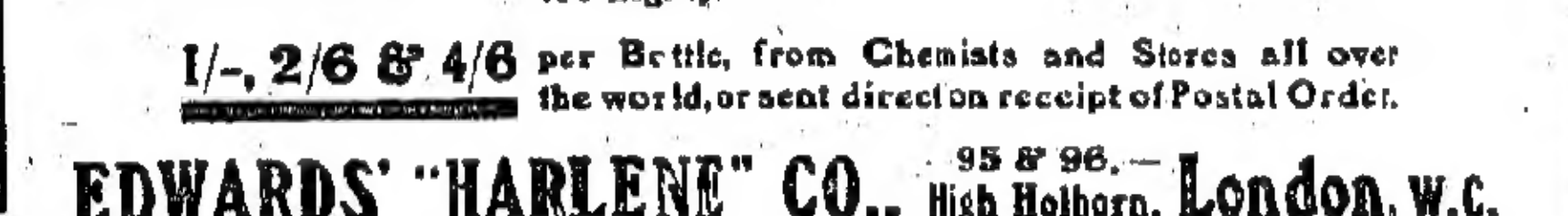
Sold by Principal Chemists. 1211

to every package by order of His Majesty's
Communications, and without which it is a

Sold by Principal Chemists [261]

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Color.



**American Goods
at Chicago Prices**

Special Low Freight Rates to the Orient

**American Goods
at Chicago Prices**

American Goods at Chicago Prices

Our new 1200 page Catalogue No. 74, Season 1905-6, just from the press contains clear illustrations, truthful descriptions and lowest prices of 126,000 articles in every day use. The book costs us almost \$1.00 gold to print and mail, but we will gladly send a copy to any householder or prospective buyer, if you will show you wish us to do so by just writing and

asking for a copy.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

1631

<p>DAVID CORSAR & MELHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG PLATE RELIANCE CROWN TARPAULING ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Sole Agents.</p>	<p>ON'S ANVAS</p>	<p>A. LING & C. FURNITURE STORE PLATED GLASS AND CROCK WARE, &c. &c.; and POOL TABLES, LAQUERED WARE, 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTR Hongkong. 21st September, 1903.</p>
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[illegible]

